

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

STORY AND DESIGN OF MODERN COINS

CANADIAN COIN NOTES

COINS OF THE WORLD

UNITED STATES COINS

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THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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Whole No. 122

VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

By ERIC P. NEWMAN

Although the Fugio cent constitutes the first coin authorized by the United States of America, it is strange that its varieties have never been published. Crosby, after noting 27 of what he calls the obverse and 24 of what he calls the reverse of the regular issue, mentions a few major variations but does not describe either the dies or their combinations. In view of the classification of the varieties of the early coins of the United States of America under the Constitution and of the coins authorized by the individual States, I feel that it would be beneficial to present the varieties of the Fugio cent.

The designation of obverse and reverse is a change from Crosby and has been done principally because in classifying die varieties it is easier to start with the sun dial side, which also appears to be the principal side of the coin.

The Obverse or Sun Dial Side

On the bottom of the obverse, in individually punched letters, is the motto, MIND YOUR BUSINESS, the first two words being on one line. These words are variously ornamented, but many of the ornaments, other than the one between MIND and YOUR, are not readily visible even on uncirculated specimens struck slightly off center or struck on slightly smaller planchets. The center of the ornament found between MIND and YOUR, varies in its position relative to the letters SIN in BUSINESS below. To find a variety of the obverse the classification has been arranged so that it begins with those positions of the center of that ornament farthest to the left of the I in BUSINESS and ends with those positions farthest to the right.

The obverse also contains a radiant sun shining on a sun dial below. On the left side is FUGIO and on the right side is 1787, both usually being ornamented on each end with a cinquefoil. The cinquefoil on the left end of FUGIO has been called the first cinquefoil, and the others are consecutively numbered in a clockwise manner. These cinquefoils are at different heights relative to the curving base lines and top lines of the letters and numbers, so that I have positioned them by designating

- O for any cinquefoil partially over the top line
- H for high position
- M for middle position
- L for low position, and
- U for any cinquefoil partially under the base line.

VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

FUGIO CENTS

PLATE 1
OBVERSES

ERIC P. NEWMAN



These cinquefoils, being made from the same punches as were used in many Connecticut cents, point in different directions, and I have selected the point of each cinquefoil which is nearest the vertical (whether directed up or down) and have given it a number equivalent to the position of the hour hand on a clock to designate the direction in which it points. Thus, H 12: M 6: L 11: U 5½ means that the first cinquefoil is high and points straight up, the second cinquefoil is in the middle and points straight down, the third cinquefoil is low pointing up and to the left, and the fourth is partly under the base line pointing down and slightly to the right.

The Reverse or Link Side

The reverse of the regular issue has a closed chain of 13 links successively overlapping from the outside in a counterclockwise direction. This chain appears to have been impressed in the dies from a master hub. The highest link has been designated as the first link and the balance are numbered consecutively in a clockwise direction wherever identification is required.

Inside the links is a circular band on which UNITED * STATES * appears incused. This band, with its lettering, is likewise impressed in the dies from the same master hub as the links. The position of the lettering on the band relative to the words WE ARE ONE is a basis for classification. Individual letter punches were used in cutting WE ARE ONE in 3 lines of the center of the band, and these letters vary substantially in their position relative to one another.

Patterns

On certain rare Fugio coins one or both dies differ from the design finally approved by the Continental Congress on July 6, 1787 and have therefore been grouped as patterns commencing with obverse 101 and reverse AA. Patterns designated as 101-BB, and 101-EE and 103-EE are known in silver; pattern 103-EE in gold; and patterns 101-AA, 101-BB, 101-EE, 102-CC, 103-EE, and presumably 101-DD are in copper or copper composition metal.

Crosby illustrates (his Plate VII No. 1) a variation of my pattern reverse EE without any lettering. I have illustrated another specimen of my reverse EE with WE ARE ONE showing but without UNITED * STATES * showing. Since neither coin is perfectly struck, this leads me to believe that the lettering was already on the die, but merely was not apparent due to imperfect striking.

The "New Haven" dies have been included in the pattern group. These dies, which were found in the Broome and Platt store located on the plot of ground in New Haven, Connecticut where the Fugio coins were struck, are still in existence. Although no original coin struck from the "New Haven" dies is known, there are nineteenth century restrikes in copper and some in silver.

Classification

Principal die breaks have been noted and described but have not been separately designated as varieties. Instances where the design on one side is also evident on the opposite side are common in specimens of the Fugio cent and appear to have been caused by improper striking.

In indicating the other dies with which any specified die may be combined the apparent order of striking has been used, but several of the dies were combined alternately with one another so that the order of striking may not furnish us with new data.

FUGIO CENTS

PLATE 2

ERIC P. NEWMAN

OBVERSES CONTINUED



19



20



21



101



102



103



104

REVERSES



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



L



M



N

There should be, according to Crosby, a few more dies which will appear, and the author would appreciate information relative to any unlisted dies or unlisted combinations of dies.

This classification was principally made possible through the cooperation of F. C. C. Boyd, on whose Fugio cent collection much of this material is based. The photographs were taken at the American Numismatic Society. A history of James Jarvis, the coiner of the Fugio cent, by Damon G. Douglas, I hope will soon be ready for publication. It will materially add to the known history of the Fugio cent.

OBVERSES

OBVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH REVERSE
1	FUGIO. 1787 + No cinquefoils. Long light dash at base line after both MIND and YOUR. Period after BUSINESS. Y in YOUR is distant from O which tilts right.	CC Z Q B
2	Club rays with concave ends. C instead of G in FUCIO. No ornamentation in MIND YOUR BUSINESS. R is high. M 12½: M 1: H 1: H 7.	C
3	Club rays with round ends. No ornamentation in MIND YOUR BUSINESS. I in MIND is high and tilts left. I in BUSINESS is low. M 5½: O 5½: O 6½: H 6½.	D
4	Club rays with round ends. No ornamentation in MIND YOUR BUSINESS except ornament under IN of BUSINESS. Club ray touches third cinquefoil. Top of D is low and its upright tilts right. Last S is high. H 1: O 6: O 12½: O 6.	E
5	Club rays with concave ends. No ornamentation in MIND YOUR BUSINESS. O in FUGIO, period and second cinquefoil are close together. Last S is low. H 5½: M 11½: M 1: H 11.	F
6	Center of ornament over space between S and I. Ornament after last S. F and U in FUGIO each tilt left. Period mostly below base line of FUGIO. U of YOUR is low and touches E and second S of BUSINESS. R touches last S. Die break develops from base of sun dial through U of YOUR and second S to edge. M 5½: M 12½: M 6: H 11½.	W
7	Center of ornament over upper left corner of I. M tilts right. N in MIND is high and tilts right. O in YOUR is open at bottom. INE in BUSINESS are progressively lower. Die breaks develop from ornament between MIND and YOUR to bottom edge and in rays on right of sun. M 12½: H 12: H 6½: O 12½.	T

FUGIO CENTS

PLATE 3

ERIC P. NEWMAN

REVERSES CONTINUED



O



P



Q



R



S



T



U



V



W



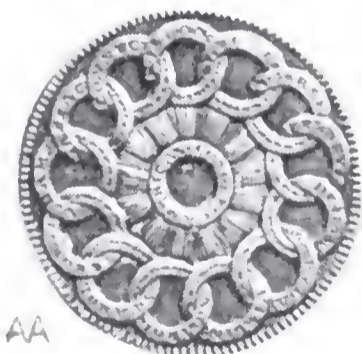
X



Y



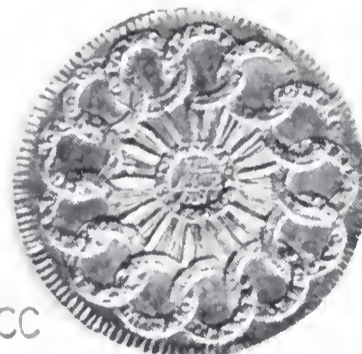
Z



AA



BB



CC



EE



EE



FF

VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

OBVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH REVERSE
8	Center of ornament over left edge of upright of I. O in FUGIO is low. Top of right side of each N higher than adjacent letter to right. Base of B is low and rises to right. Second S in BUSINESS tilts right. Die break develops in F of FUGIO. Die break develops from edge on left of rays across sun dial at III through Y and second N to opposite edge. H 11: H 6½: M 11½: H 1.	B X
9	Center of ornament over left edge of upright of I. Small dash to right of last S. E is low. Last S is high. Die break develops between F and sun dial. M 7: M 5½: M 12½: M 11.	P T L
10	Center of ornament over left edge of upright of I. 1 of date cut over a horizontal 1. G is low and tilts left. S is open at the top. D tilts to right. Die break develops from F to border. L 12½: M 12: M 11: H 12.	T G
11	Center of ornament over middle of I. Right upright of N higher than D. Center crosspiece of E slants down. Second S tilts right. M 7: M 5½: M 5½: H 12.	X B A
12	Center of ornament over center of top of I which tilts slightly to the left. Left upright of M tilts right. UR in YOUR is low. U in BUSINESS is low. M 5½: H 5: M 6½: H 12.	X U Z S
13	Center of ornament over center of I. Ornament after last S. YOUR nearer base of sun dial than MIND. Base of I in BUSINESS rises to right and is higher than base of N. Last S is low. H 5½: M 12½: M 6: M 1.	X R
14	Center of ornament over center of I. Light dash under IN of BUSINESS. Base of F higher than base of U in FUGIO. F and U in FUGIO tilt slightly to left. Period mostly below base line of letters. R is high. Last S is high. H 12: H 5: M 12½: M 5½.	O
15	Center of ornament over right edge of upright of I. Light dash under I and left half of N in BUSINESS. U in YOUR touches second S in BUSINESS. UR is low. I in BUSINESS tilts to left and is recut. Last S is low. Die break develops from I on sun dial to edge at right base of sun dial. L 12: L 6: M 6: O 12.	Y V H

VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

OBVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH REVERSE
16	Center of ornament over right edge of upright of I. M is high. D is low. BU is low. L $11\frac{1}{2}$: M $5\frac{1}{2}$: M $12\frac{1}{2}$: H $12\frac{1}{2}$.	H N
17	Center of ornament over right edge of upright of I. Top of I in BUSINESS is low. Base of E is high. Die break develops between I and O in FUGIO. M $11\frac{1}{2}$: H $6\frac{1}{2}$: H $11\frac{1}{2}$: H $12\frac{1}{2}$.	S
18	Center of ornament over upper right corner of I. O in FUGIO is low and tilts right. YOUR closer to base of sun dial than MIND. Top of N higher than D in MIND. Base of O in YOUR is high. I in BUSINESS is high and tilts left. N in BUSINESS is high and tilts right. Base of second S is high. Die break develops from base of sun dial through I in MIND through B to edge. U 12: M $11\frac{1}{2}$: M $5\frac{1}{2}$: H 5.	U H
19	Center of ornament over space between I and N. Very wide date. Period below base line of letters in FUGIO. Left upright of N in MIND tilts right and lower right corner is elongated. SS is high. M 7: L 6: H $11\frac{1}{2}$: H $5\frac{1}{2}$.	Z M
20	Center of ornament over space between I and N. Bases of U and I in FUGIO are high. Base of I in MIND is low. Base of first S lower than base of I in BUSINESS. H $6\frac{1}{2}$: H $12\frac{1}{2}$: H $5\frac{1}{2}$: H 5.	X
21	Center of ornament over upper left corner of N. E is low. M ? : H $12\frac{1}{2}$: M 1: H 1.	I
101 (Crosby Rev. A)	Sun dial and sun without any date or motto. No ornaments punched between Roman numerals on sun dial.	AA BB DD EE
102 (Crosby Rev. C)	FUGIO. 1787 + Same die as Obverse No. 1.	CC Z Q B
103 (Crosby Rev. B)	Sun has pointed chin. — MIND — YOUR — BUSINESS ornamented with three thick dashes. Incused ornaments between Roman numerals on sun dial. M $5\frac{1}{2}$: H 1: M 1: M 6.	EE
104	"New Haven die." Sun has pointed chin. Second 7 in date has divided upright. Incused ornaments between Roman numerals on sun dial. MIND YOUR BUSINESS is not ornamented. M $6\frac{1}{2}$: H $5\frac{1}{2}$: L $11\frac{1}{2}$: M $12\frac{1}{2}$.	FF

REVERSES

REVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH OBVERSE
A	UNITED directly over STATES. W is double cut at top. E of WE is low and tilts left. A is low and tilts left. Die breaks develop from between 3rd and 4th link to edge and between 9th and 10th links to edge.	11
B	UNITED on left and STATES on right. W tilts right. Each E is low, particularly the first. Last E slightly farther to right than second E. Star in band under left foot of N. Die break develops from 10th link to edge.	1 8 11
C	UNITED on left and STATES on right. W and E widely separated. First E tilts left and is defective at bottom. Star in band under left foot of N.	2
D	UNITED on left and STATES on right. W touches D in UNITED. A is low. O is large and low. Right side of N is thin. 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th links clearly show double cutting. Star in band under center of N.	3
E	UNITED on left and STATES on right. W does not touch D in UNITED. O is defective on right side. Right side of N is thin. Star in band under left foot of N.	4
F	UNITED on left and STATES on right. ARE is much nearer WE than ONE. Last E breaks through band and is over right end of base of E in UNITED. Star in band under center of N.	5
G	UNITED on left and STATES on right. ARE is much nearer WE than ONE. W breaks through band. Base of first E slants down. Base of O is defective at bottom. N and second E are low. Star in band under left side of N.	10
H	UNITED on left and STATES on right. First E large and high. R tilts left and touches second E. O is low. N and last E touch. Star in band under right side of N. Die breaks develop between 7th and 8th link to edge and from 12th link to edge.	15 16 18
I	UNITED on left and STATES on right. ARE is much nearer WE than ONE. ONE slants sharply down to the right.	21
J	Unassigned.	
K	Unassigned.	
L	STATES on left and UNITED on right. First E low. A distant from R. O is low. Star in band under space between N and E.	9

VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

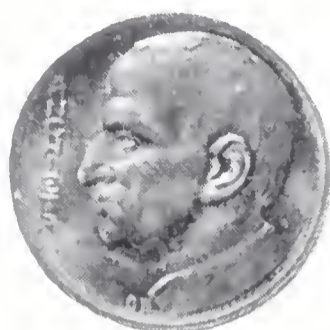
REVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH OBVERSE
M	STATES on left and UNITED on right. A directly over D. R is farther to right than N below. Star in band under middle of last E.	19
N	STATES on left and UNITED on right. W and E touching and crowded against band. Spacing and lettering accurate. Star in band under space between N and last E. Die breaks develop from band through 3rd link to edge and through 8th link to edge.	16
O	STATES on left and UNITED on right. ARE is much nearer ONE than WE. Star in band under center of last E.	14
P	STATES on left and UNITED on right. First E tilts left. O is low and open at bottom. Star in band under left side of last E.	9
Q	STATES on left and UNITED on right. W and E touching and crowded against band. O and E of ONE both touch band and N. Star in band under right side of E.	1
R	STATES on left and UNITED on right. WE too far to left. Second E directly over last E, but R is left of N below. O is low.	13
S	STATES on left and UNITED on right. Second E tilts right. R is to right of N below. Star in band under center of last E. Die breaks develop from 2nd and from 3rd links to band and from between 6th and 7th links across 7th link to edge.	12 17
T	STATES on left and UNITED on right. WE too far to left. W breaks through band and touches last S in STATES. First E low. R is high. Last E high. Star in band under space between N and last E. Die break develops from middle of top of 9th link to edge.	7 9 10
U	STATES on left and UNITED on right. ARE too far to left making second E to left of last E below. Star in band under left side of last E.	12 18
V	STATES on left and UNITED on right. Letters of ARE are progressively lower. Last E large and low. Star in band under space between N and E.	15
W	STATES on left and UNITED on right. W tilts right. R is high. Second E directly over last E. Last E breaks through band and touches E and D in UNITED. Star in band under right upright of N.	6

VARIETIES OF THE FUGIO CENT

REVERSE	DESCRIPTION	WITH OBVERSE
X	STATES on left and UNITED on right. W and E touching and crowded against band. Top of first E slants up. A is distant from R. N is slightly high. Star in band under upright of last E. Die breaks develop from band passing between 7th and 8th links to edge and across the inside of the 9th link.	8 11 12 13 20
Y	STATES on left and UNITED on right. Eight pointed raised stars in band instead of five pointed incused stars. Second E is low. Die break across inside of 7th link joining die break across inside of 8th link.	15
Z	STATES on left and UNITED on right. Inside and outside edges of band are raised. Lettering of WE ARE ONE larger and thicker. Second E large and left of last E below. Star in band under space between N and E.	1 12 19
AA (Crosby Obv. 3)	Thirteen links successively overlap from the outside in a counterclockwise direction only, each link bearing the name of a State incused. On a small circular band within is AMERICAN CONGRESS incused. Radial lines between band and links. Nothing within band.	101
BB (Crosby Obv. 2)	Same as Obverse AA but with an eye within the circular band.	101
CC (Crosby Obv. 6)	Same as Reverse AA but with WE ARE ONE in small letters within the circular band.	102 or 1
DD (Crosby Obv. 4)	Same as Reverse AA but radial lines extend into center of links (Known to me only through Crosby's description).	101
EE (Crosby Obv. 1 & 5)	Thirteen thin links with a mullet in the center of each link. The links alternately overlap and underlay both adjacent links, except from the outside the first, second and third links successively overlap in a counterclockwise direction only. Upon the circular band is UNITED * STATES * incused and around its perimeter are 13 triangular points. WE ARE ONE in small letters lies within the circular band. (See text)	101 103
FF	"New Haven die." Thirteen thin links alternately overlapping and underlaying both adjacent links, except from the outside the third link overlaps in a counterclockwise direction only. Upon the circular band is UNITED * STATES * incused. WE ARE ONE in large letters lies within the circular band.	104



STORY AND DESIGN OF MODERN COINS



BRAZIL
CW #21

In 1935 Brazil issued a 1 milreis piece in aluminum bronze portraying Father Anchieta, one of the early Jesuit missionaries. The coin displays the head of Father Anchieta facing left with his name ANCHIETA in a vertical line in front of the head. The reverse bears an open bible with the value and date above and Brasil below. The following year similar coin was struck with a slightly smaller planchet, the first piece being 27 mm. in diameter and the second 25 mm. in diameter.

Jose de Anchieta was born in 1533 in Teneriffe in the Canary Islands. He became a Jesuit priest and was the founder of the first institution in Brazil for the conversion of the natives. The original inhabitants of the country as a rule were extremely mistrustful savages and little inclined towards civilization. In fact the task of civilizing them seemed hopeless. Yet Anchieta became an avowed friend and protector of the natives and with the help of his brothers in the Society of Jesus took upon himself the pioneer's task. The institution founded by him became a center of influence.

He was the author of several works, the best known being, "Natural Productions of Brazil". He died in 1597, beloved and revered by his associates.

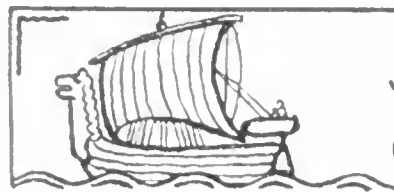


BRAZIL
CW #15

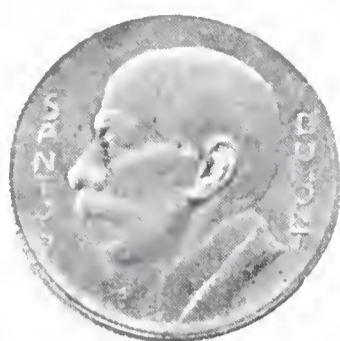
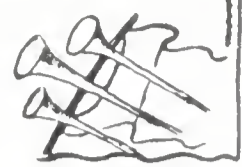
The silver 2 milreis piece of 1935 bears the portrait of Luis Alves de Lima e Silva, Duke of Caxias. He was born in Brazil in 1803 and studied at the military academy at Rio de Janeiro. Upon graduation he entered the army with the rank of lieutenant. In the early days of the Empire he rendered valuable services by suppressing revolutionary movements in various parts of the country. The title of baron of Caxias was conferred upon him in 1839 after he had completed a term as governor of the province of Maranhao. He was in command of the troops which opposed the revolutionaries in Sao Paulo and in 1851 he opposed Rosas and Oribe in Rio Grande do Sul.

His successes in the field led to his election to the Camara dos Deputados and later to an appointment as Minister of War. Later he presided over the Conselho de Ministros. He was again in the field at the head of troops from 1866 to 1869 when he commanded the Brazilian army in Paraguay. His title of rank was elevated to that of Duke before his death in 1880.

The coin shows the portrait of the Duke facing left and wearing military dress and a cocked hat. To the left is the word CAXIAS. The reverse displays an upright sword dividing the denomination.



STORY AND DESIGN OF MODERN COINS



BRAZIL

CW #14

The pioneer aeronaut Alberto Santos Dumont was born in Palmyra, Brazil in 1873. Altho he was elected in France and spent most of his lifetime in and about Paris, he is considered a true son of Brazil.

As early as 1898 his experiments had progressed to the point where he made successful ascents in a spherical balloon eighteen feet in diameter. At the time he was also constructing his first dirigible balloon which was flown with some success late in 1898. His second and third machines were notably improved, the latter being cigar shaped, 66 feet long and 11½ feet in its greatest diameter. This had a petrol motor of small horsepower and was steered by a rudder made of silk and bamboo. In this machine he ascended in October 1899, sailed to the Champs de Mars, circled the Eiffel Tower, and returned to his landing field outside of Paris. In 1901 he won a prize of \$50,000 for a trip from the Aero Club of Paris around the Eiffel Tower and back to his starting point in less than an hour. A year later he attempted to cross the Mediterranean at Monte Carlo but an accident precipitated his machine and himself into the sea. By 1909 he had discontinued his experiments with balloons and built his "grasshopper" monoplane.



BRAZIL

CW #34

This 300 reis coin in copper nickel honors the memory of Carlos Gomes and was issued in 1936 in commemoration of the centenary of his birth.

He was born at Campinas, Brazil on July 11, 1836 and died at Para shortly before his sixtieth birthday. His father was a teacher of music and a conductor in Campinas and the youth early displayed an aptitude for music. This was encouraged by his family and in 1860 Gomes entered the musical conservatory at Rio de Janeiro. A year later the initial performance of his first opera, "A Norte do Castello", was given with considerable acclaim. In 1863 he left Brazil to continue his studies in Milan, Italy. There he became a student at the famous conservatory of Milan and wrote a number of light operas. The best of these was "Il Guarany" which was produced at La Scala Opera House. Upon his return to his native country he was appointed director of the conservatory at Para. His work is not well known in North America but it is well regarded in the countries to the south. In addition to the light operas, for which he is best known, he turned out a number of religious cantatas, choral pieces and piano compositions.

Canadian Coin Notes

BY J. DOUGLAS FERGUSON

1948 Issues Complete

Every denomination of Canadian coin was minted in 1948 with the year date of 1947 but followed with a tiny maple leaf to indicate that the coin was minted in the former year. While the exact number of each denomination that were minted is not yet known it is nevertheless obvious that some denominations were coined in very small numbers.

Toward the end of the year the new obverse dies were received which left out any reference to India in the style of the King's title. New coins in every denomination were struck with this new obverse and with the year date 1948. The number struck of this type is also not available as yet but it is known that some of these denominations were also struck in small quantity.

These two types for 1948 mean that all collectors will have to have two varieties of each denomination in order to be complete for the year.

Newfoundland Coins of 1946

While the report of the Royal Canadian Mint for 1946 correctly shows that no Newfoundland coins were struck during the year, yet it is now known that during the year 1947 a few coins of both the denomination of 5c and 10c with the year 1946 were

struck as a part of the 1947 order of the Newfoundland Government. Apparently these coins were struck from dies that had been prepared in advance, when an order for 1946 was expected. While the number of 10c pieces struck was of a reasonable size, although small enough to make the coin scarce, the 5c promises to become the rarity of the Newfoundland series. All coins of this date were placed in circulation in Newfoundland shortly after their arrival there more than a year ago along with the coins dated 1947.

No Newfoundland Coins Dated 1948

The only coins required by Newfoundland during 1948 were 1c pieces. Since this requirement developed following the vote of the people to have Newfoundland join with Canada, Canadian 1c coins were ordered and placed in circulation.

A large percentage of the coins in circulation in Newfoundland are of Canada and of the U. S. A.

Two Die Varieties Nova Scotia Cent of 1861

Guy Potter, President of the Ottawa Coin Club, and a very keen numismatist, as well as a charming gentleman, was the recent discoverer of die differences in this Nova Scotia cent. He has described these dies in the following manner---

	Die A	Die B
Space between wreath and inner circle, above crown.	Wide.	Much narrower.
"N" of "Nova"	Some distance from nearest leaf in wreath.	Almost touches wreath.
Bud to right of "A" in "Scotia"	Small and delicately chiselled; space between bud and circle.	Large and coarse; bud touches circle.
Rose at left.	Definite interval between rose and circle.	Almost touches circle
Ermine band below crown	Narrow	Broad

Both the date and "Nova Scotia" are very slightly narrower in Die B. The modelling of the wreath is much more delicate in Die A.

The difference is so noticeable that it is most surprising that these two dies have not previously been generally known.

Canada Die Varieties

R. J. P. Hather of Toronto is proving one of the keenest students of Canadian numismatics.

In recent months he has been making a detailed study of the die varieties of Canadian decimal coins. He reports two different styles of "7" in the 1947 silver dollars. First is the thick stubby type like the 1947 cent, and the second is the narrow type more like that on the 1937 silver dollar.

There are two varieties of "7"s to be found in the 50c piece of 1947. The first is similar to the 1937 silver dollar, while the second variety has a gradually tapered stem which is slightly bent inwards.

Mr. Fred Bowman of Montreal has recently drawn my attention to a die variety in the 25c coin with the year 1947 with maple leaf. On one variety the maple leaf almost touches the date while on the other variety it is at a considerable distance from the date.

With the tremendous increase in

collectors of the Canadian decimal series, more and more attention is being paid to the die varieties. In a subsequent issue I intend to give more data on some of Mr. Hather's findings in this connection.

Coin Exhibition in Ottawa

The Ottawa Coin Club in late November sponsored an exhibition in the Carnegie Public Library of that city.

Very considerable newspaper publicity was received and the attendance was substantial. Among those deserving of the highest credit for the organizing of the exhibit and for the coins shown were Guy Potter, President of the Club, His Excellency Alfredo Benavides, Peruvian Ambassador to Canada, Captain S. Carroll, Mr. M. Lafortune, Mr. C. W. Ellis and Doctor C. M. Dent.

The Ottawa Club is making excellent progress.

Designers and Engravers of Canadian Coins and Tokens

Mr. Fred Bowman's excellent article on this subject appeared in the January 1949 NUMISMATIST and will be a delight to all students of Canadian numismatics. Our congratulations to Mr. Bowman on another outstanding contribution to Canadian numismatic literature.

THE COINS AND TOKENS OF CANADA

(COIN COLLECTOR SERIES No. 12)

All types illustrated, values given. 1670 to 1946

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COINS OF THE WORLD

JAPAN

The Director of the Osaka Mint in Japan has supplied us with some data on the coinage of Japan during the war years which is as yet unavailable thru the usual mint reports. It will be noted that several coins (CW 37, CW 38, CW 39, etc.) were struck in the same metal and with the same diameter but with varying weights. The coinage was produced at the Osaka Mint and at its branches in Tokyo and Hiroshima. The coins struck at the branch mints do not bear any distinguishing marks.

ALUMINUM 100%

Denom.	Year	Pcs. Coined	Diam. mm.	Wt. gr.
1 Sen CW #36	1940	495,784,714	17.5	0.900
10 Sen CW #37	1940	400,019,901	22.0	1.500
	1941	175,608,749	22.0	1.500
	1941	340,917,003	22.0	1.200
	1942	604,030,138	22.0	1.200
	1942	106,005,288	22.0	1.000
	1943	650,032,440	22.0	1.000
5 Sen CW #38	1940	220,010,973	19.0	1.200
	1941	190,009,487	19.0	1.200
	1941	78,003,885	19.0	1.000
	1942	400,019,992	19.0	1.000
	1942	26,001,293	19.0	0.800
	1943	250,492,449	19.0	0.800
	1945	10,100,502	19.0	0.800
1 Sen CW #39	1940	114,245,704	16.0	0.650
	1941	1,192,059,496	16.0	0.650
	1942	993,889,662	16.0	0.650
	1942	107,165,357	16.0	0.650
	1943	520,025,964	16.0	0.550

Brass 600%, Zinc 400%

50 Sen CW #44	1946	110,105,472	23.5	4.500
	1947	41,244,078	23.5	4.500
50 Sen CW #46	1947	475,127,242	19.0	2.800

At the present time the mint is devoting its production to the new pieces, first coined in 1948. The statistics of the coins are:

5 Yen

Weight—4 gr.

Diameter—22 mm.

Composition—Copper 600% to 700%; Zinc 400% to 300%

1 Yen

Weight—3.20 gr.

Diameter—20 mm.

Composition—Copper 600% to 700%; Zinc 400% to 300%

BELGIUM

A Royal Decree dated October 15, 1948 established a new monetary system for Belgium. This necessitates the gradual withdrawal of the existing coins from circulation and their replacement with new pieces. The changes were brought about partly because the zinc coinage struck during the German occupation had become badly worn and in such a state as to promote counterfeiting. Furthermore the pre-war coinage which was still legal tender varied in weight and composition to the point of incoherence. For example there were in circulation three types of 5 franc pieces and two types of 1 franc pieces. It was considered desirable to initiate a system of coinage which would do away with these inconsistencies.

Accordingly the Royal decree created new pieces of 100, 50 and 20 francs in silver, of 5 francs and 1 franc in copper nickel, and of 20 and 10 centimes in bronze. Coins of 5, 25 and 50 centimes as well as the pieces of 2 francs, heretofore minted, will no longer be made under the new system. The purchasing power of the 5 centime piece had become negligible, the 25 centime piece could be dispensed with in favor of the 20 centime piece, the 50 centime piece had been used to only a small extent for a considerable period of time, and the 2 franc piece was considered an emergency coin. For these reasons coin denominations, once familiar, were dropped.

The piece of 100 francs is dedicated to the Belgian dynasty and bears the conjoined busts of Leopold I, Leopold II, Albert and Leopold III, facing left. Above is the Royal crown dividing the

date and below the star of the Belgian Congo. The reverse bears the shield of arms of Belgium, surmounted by a royal crown. Around the shield is the collar of the Order of Leopold and the shield rests on a crossed scepter and baton. On the sides is the indication of value and below is the word BELGIQUE or BELGIE.

The pieces of 50 and of 20 francs bear, facing right, a head of Mercury wearing a winged cap. In the field, to the left, a caduceus divides the numerals of the date. The name of the engraver RAU appears in the field to the lower right. The reverses display the Belgian lion leaning on the tables of the Constitution which bears the word LEX. In the field to the left is the word BELGIQUE or BELGIE and the value appears below the lion.

The pieces of 5 francs and 1 franc show a head of Ceres facing left. At the left, between two stars, is the date; at the right is a horn of abundance. The name of the engraver RAU is below the head. The reverse bears in the center

an oak branch with nine leaves and two acorns. Above is the Royal crown and below the word BELGIQUE or BELGIE. The numerals of value are on either side of the branch.

The pieces of 20 centimes and 10 centimes portray the head of a miner wearing a helmet. At the right is a miner's lantern and under it the name of the engraver RAU. The reverse bear the numeral of value surmounted by a crown. The word BELGIQUE or BELGIE is at the top and the date appears divided by the value.

The characteristics of the coins are as follows—

Metal	Denom.	Diam.	Fineness	Wt. gr.
Silver	100 francs	33	835	18
Silver	50 francs	30	835	12.5
Silver	20 francs	27	835	8
Copper-)	5 francs	24		6
Nickel*)	1 franc	21		4
Bronze**	20 centimes	19		2.75
Bronze**	10 centimes	16.5		1.75
* Copper 750; nickel 250				
**Copper 950; tin 30; zinc 20				

DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED, BY MINTS,
DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1948.

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars			
Quarter dollars	\$2,389,000.00	\$1,015,000.00	\$490,400.00
Dimes	272,000.00		821,100.00
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces	53,600.00	340,000.00	229,900.00
One-cent pieces	533,400.00	1,350.00	216,725.00

UNITED STATES COINS

More about coins in yearly sets

An analysis of the field of year sets from 1892 to date brings out many interesting facts. Collectors might decide to collect uncirculated sets between 1892 and 1915. This would not prove very easy as the uncirculated coins are far rarer than proofs. Collectors of that period bought the proof sets and the existence of mint condition specimens is more or less accidental. The value of such may change greatly in the next few years. The 1916 set presents a problem. If the old type of quarter is accepted the set is not too expensive although that coin is much rarer than generally thought. Sets of 1918 and 1919 come rather high but the 1921 jumps up among the blue chips. 1922 was a most disappointing numismatic year, while dollars were struck in all three mints, the only other piece issued was the Denver mint cent. The continuity of the coinage of the nickel was interrupted for the first time since its inception in 1866. The dime had been struck continuously since 1827, the quarter dollar since 1831 and the half dollar since 1817. The coinage of the Denver Cent of 1922 leaves that lowly denomination with the honor of having an unbroken coinage since 1816. Evidently the pride of coinage kept alive for well over a century was entirely lost track of in 1922. No effort has been made by our government, since that time, to maintain a continuous coinage of any denomination. The position taken is that coins are minted only as they are needed in the three mint districts. A set of 1923 may be assembled if an S mint half dollar is used. In 1924, 1925 and 1926 half dollars were not made in any mint. Sets of 1927, 28, 29 may be made up by using S mint half dollars also D in 1929. From 1930 to 1933 our whole coinage was in a bad way and no sets can be assembled in these years.

Beginning with 1934 complete Philadelphia sets are available up to present date. The branch mints have a few breaks.

The collecting of date series in uncirculated sets

Due to the extreme rarity of some mint marks complete series of modern issues are very expensive to assemble. We find that many collectors have discarded the idea of acquiring complete sets and have satisfied themselves with one coin of each date usually from the Philadelphia mint. This works out as follows—

Lincoln cents—1909 (2 var.) to 1948, one piece of each date. 41 pcs. Catalogue value \$22.75.

Indian head nickel—1913 (2 var.) to 1938 except 1922, 32, 33. One piece of each date. 24 coins. Catalogue value \$56.70.

Mercury head dimes—1916 to 1945 except 1922, 32, 33. One piece of each date. The 1921 dime of the D mint. 27 coins. Catalogue value \$49.65.

Washington quarter dollars—1932 to 1948 except 1933. One piece of each date. 16 coins. Catalogue value \$20.90.

Liberty standing half dollars—1934 to 1947. One of each date. 14 pieces. Catalogue value \$23.50. The earlier dates of this series are expensive and not easily obtainable.

Liberty standing quarter dollars—Not much can be done with this series. Even though the mint marks are omitted only a limited number of coins have value in moderation.

Peace Dollars—Most dates of this series are now available at a moderate price.

Coins on pages 21, 22, 23 are for sale by
Wayte Raymond, Inc., P. O. Box 431, Mineola, N. Y.

TYPES OF TWENTIETH CENTURY U. S. COINS

As listed in Coins of the World

No.		Unc.	Proof
CW25	Dollar 1901. First year of century		8.00
	Dollar 1921. Last year of type	2.00	50.00
CW26	Half Dollar 1901. First year of century		6.00
	Half Dollar 1892. First year of type		8.00
	Half Dollar. Date of our selection	3.50	6.00
CW27	Quarter Dollar 1892. First year of type	3.50	6.00
	Quarter Dollar 1901. First year of century	3.50	5.00
	Quarter Dollar 1916 (D). Last year of type	2.50	
	Quarter Dollar. Date of our selection	2.50	3.50
CW28	Dime 1892. First year of type	2.00	4.00
	Dime 1901. First year of century	2.00	3.25
	Dime 1916. Last year of type	2.00	
	Dime. Date of our selection	2.00	3.00
CW29	Dollar 1921. First year of type	2.00	
	Dollar 1935. Last year of type	2.00	
	Dollar. Date of our selection	1.75	
CW30	Half Dollar 1916. First year of type	4.00	
	Half Dollar 1947. Last year of type	1.00	
	Half Dollar. Date of our selection	.85	
CW31	Quarter Dollar 1917 Type I	2.25	
CW32	Quarter Dollar 1917 Type II	6.00	
	Quarter Dollar 1930. Last year of type	1.75	
	Quarter Dollar. Date of our selection	1.50	
CW33	Quarter Dollar 1932. First year of type	1.50	
CW34	Dime 1916. First year of type	1.00	
	Dime 1945. Last year of type	.25	
	Dime. Date of our selection	.25	
CW41	Five Cents 1883. Without CENTS. First year	.35	2.50
	Five Cents 1883. With CENTS		5.00
	Five Cents 1901. First year of type	2.00	
	Five Cents 1912. Last year of type	3.50	6.50
	Five Cents. Date of our selection	2.00	2.75
CW42	Five Cents 1913. First year of type	.75	
	Five Cents 1938 (D). Last year of type	.25	
	Five Cents. Date of our selection	.25	
CW43	Five Cents 1938. First year of type	.35	2.25
	Five Cents 1942-45. Silver composition	.15	1.50
CW45	Cent 1901. First year of century	1.25	3.50
	Cent 1909. Last year of type	.35	5.00
	Cent. Date of our selection	.35	2.50
	Cent 1908 S. Bright red	6.00	
CW46	Cent 1909. With VDB on reverse	.15	4.50
	Cent 1909. Without VDB on reverse	.25	2.25
	Cents 1943 P, S, D. Zinc coated steel. 3 pcs.	.25	

DATE SETS OF MODERN U. S. COINS

Uncirculated condition

Lincoln Cent Set—I of each date

1909 (2 var)	1916	1923	1930	1937	1943
1910	1917	1924	1931	1938	1944
1911	1918	1925	1932	1939	1945
1912	1919	1926	1933D	1940	1946
1913	1920	1927	1934	1941	1947
1914	1921	1928	1935	1942	1948
1915D	1922D	1929	1936		

41 Pieces. Catalogue value \$22.75. Net \$15.00.

Indian Head 5c—I of each date

1913I	1916	1920	1925	1929	1935
1913II	1917	1921	1926	1930	1936
1914	1918	1923	1927	1931S	1937
1915	1919	1924	1928	1934	1938D

24 Pieces. Catalogue value \$56.70. Net \$40.

Mercury head 10c—I of each date

1916	1921D	1927	1934	1938	1942
1917	1923	1928	1935	1939	1943
1918	1924	1929	1936	1940	1944
1919	1925	1930	1937	1941	1945
1920	1926	1931			

27 Pieces. Catalogue value \$49.65. Net \$38.50.

Washington 25c—I of each date

1932	1936	1939	1942	1945	1947
1934	1937	1940	1943	1946	1948
1935	1938	1941	1944		

Catalogue value \$20.90. Net \$15.00

Liberty standing 50c—I of each date

1934	1937	1940	1942	1944	1946
1935	1938	1941	1943	1945	1947
1936	1939				

Catalogue value \$23.50. Net \$18.00.

PARTIAL SETS OF MODERN U. S. COINS

Including coins from all mints. Ideal purchases
for the collector who wishes to begin a new series.

The dates included in these partial sets are those of which we have sufficient stock to offer at an attractive price. Scarcer dates will be offered in our special lists of coins for sale.

Indian head Cents 1859-1909

Condition—Uncirculated or proof

1859	1862	1864(2)	1873	1875	1908S
1860	1863	1865	1874	1878 to 1909	

43 pieces. Catalogue value about \$125. Net price \$82.50

Lincoln Cents 1909-1948

Condition—Uncirculated, selected pieces

1909VDB	1913P,S,D	1918P,S,D	1923	1927P,D	1931S
1909 Plain	1914	1919P,S,D	1924	1928P,S,D	1932P,D
1910P,S,	1915P,S,D	1920P,S,D	1925P,D	1929P,S,D	1933P,D
1911P,S,D	1916P,S,D	1921	1926P,D	1930P,S,D	1934 to 1948
1912	1917P,S,D	1922D			All mints

97 pieces. Catalogue value \$84.65. Net \$45.

Indian head 5 cents 1913-1938

Condition—Uncirculated, selected specimens

1913(2)	1917	1923	1926	1929P,S,D	1934	1936P,S,D
1915	1919	1924	1927	1930	1934D	1937P,S,D
1916	1920	1925	1928	1931S	1935P,S,D	1938D

30 Pieces. Catalogue value \$51.30. Net \$35.

Mercury head Dimes 1916-1945

Condition—Uncirculated

1916P,S	1924	1929P,D	1935P,D,S	1939P,D	1943P,D,S
1917P,S	1925	1930	1936	1940P,D,S	1944P,D,S
1920	1926	1931P,D,S	1937P,D,S	1941P,D,S	1945P,D,S
1923	1927	1934P,D	1938P,D,S	1942P,D,S	

48 pieces. Catalogue value \$52.95. Net \$40.

Washington head Quarters 1932-1948

Condition—Uncirculated

1932	1936P,S	1939P,D,S	1942P,D,S	1945P,D,S	1947P,D,S
1934P,D	1937P,D,S	1940P,D,S	1943P,D,S	1946P,D,S	1948P,D,S
1935P,D,S	1938P,S	1941P,D,S	1944P,D,S		

43 pieces. Catalogue value \$54.70. Net \$40.

Liberty standing Half Dollars 1934-1947

Condition—Uncirculated

1934	1937	1940P,S	1942P,D,S	1944P,D,S	1946P,D,S
1935	1938	1941P,D,S	1943P,D,S	1945P,D,S	1947P,D
1936P,D,S	1939D,S				

31 pieces. Catalogue value \$49. Net \$37.50.

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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